

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

## HINDOO COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, June 12—8 P. M.

The debate on Slavery has raged all day with great vehemence. On the part of the South it has been conducted with much ferocity and power. Foster and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Ford of Ohio, have made magnificent speeches showing the impossibility of union on the majority resolutions, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and demanding its restoration. The New York Delegates have been riddled for and for their doughfaceism. The South is cowed completely, and the doughfaces are thinning out wonderfully. Members are beginning to find out that the North are in earnest. Seymour of New York, has deserted his associates and come on to the restoration platform. Pennsylvania has seen new light, and says she can be saved only on that platform. Foster's speech was admirable. Wilson came down with crushing force on the New-Yorkers, and Fort swept the field. Richmond of Massachusetts, Cumback of Indiana, Baker of New York, and Cunningham of South Carolina, have been among the other speakers. Kenneth Bayner has felt stiffened up by a dispatch from a reliable friend in New-York, saying that not a single Free State can be carried on the majority platform. The South are on their knees asking for a compromise. It is impossible to describe the effect of the day's debate. The talk of the North has been of the plainest and most vigorous sort.

A third session has just commenced and the debate goes on.

Ten O'clock P. M.—The Council is still discussing the Slavery question. Many delegates yet desire to speak. Sperry of Connecticut spoke well to-night, denying the apical complaint and demanding the restoration for Kansas as the least concession to Connecticut. Kenneth Bayner created a great storm among the Southern members to-day by declaring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise not only unequalled for but an outrage. The question will be reached to-morrow. The probability now is that both the majority and minority resolutions will be rejected and milk and water attempted. Let the North beware of it.

The minority resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

The 10½ o'clock, Council is still in session. A full discussion is going on, on resolutions other than those relating to Slavery. These are unobjectionable, and meet no very serious opposition. Slavery will be up again and more directly to-morrow. A great debate is expected. The South show indications of wavering. They never found the North so determined and bold before.

The reports which prevailed this afternoon that a portion of the members of the Convention had seceded, and that there was a prospect of the Convention breaking up in a row, are entirely false. The Slavery debate was not resumed, the Convention being engaged in discussing the naturalization laws—pending which the Platform Committee made their final report, which was laid upon the table, and it will not probably be taken up again until the naturalization question is settled.

## Independent Action of the Northern Members.

Philadelphia, June 14.

In view of the action of the National Council of the Hindoo organization, last night, in repudiating the proposed platform of the Free States for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and adopting an ultra Pro-Slavery platform, a meeting of Northern delegates was held this forenoon.

Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was appointed Chairman, and H. M. McAbee of Ohio chosen Secretary.

Great unanimity of feeling was expressed and a determination manifested to appeal from the Council to the people in behalf of right principles.

The following address was submitted, signed by the delegates present and ordered published to the Nation:

### Appeal to the People.

The undersigned citizens of various States, assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs to affirm the following principles:

First—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise, known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for the continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantees of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

Second—That the rights of the settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these National wrongs and who will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the Naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as will preserve the true interests of the Nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, FREE BIBLE and FREE SCHOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of papers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our Diplomatic Representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

Signed by the delegates from all the Northern and Western States, except New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The Delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey will also present a Northern Platform. Not a State north of Mason and Dixon's line represented here, save perhaps New York, will submit to the Platform adopted by the Council.

The Council opened regularly this morning, but not a Northern delegate was present. Nothing was done of importance, save to remove the injunction of secrecy from the more important proceedings. The papers of this city now venture to let their readers know what is going on in their midst.

The pronouncement of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations is substantially the same as the above.

TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION.—The late Legislature of Maine added some amendments to their already stringent liquor law, which exceed in high-handed tyranny anything ever before known in this country. Read them:—

"If an expressman, carman, porter, or any other person, shall carry a bottle, or cask, or dimijohn of wine or other liquors, to a gentleman's residence, he is subject to a fine of twenty dollars and costs for the first offence. For the second offence, a fine and costs and thirty days imprisonment is the penalty. If any man carries in his own baggage or about his person a flask or any other vessel containing liquor of any sort, to be used by him, the party doing so is made liable to a fine of thirty dollars and thirty days imprisonment."

Such Legislation always defeats its own ends. It is impossible to enforce the penalties of such an act.

HARD TIMES IN ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas river having nearly dried up, the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette says:

"There is not, in Little Rock, a barrel of flour, a bushel of meal, or a pound of coffee or sugar for sale. Flour would go off readily here at \$15 a barrel, and corn meal at \$2 a bushel, sugar and coffee would sell for any price. There is the greatest scarcity of every article of provision or family groceries. We do not know what our people will do?"

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Gov. Reeder will probably resign. Certainly the Administration, and many of his old Democratic friends, desire his resignation. The Administration are watching with intense interest the proceedings of the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. They ardently desire the adoption of a Doughface platform.

B. B. French was expelled by the Fifth Ward Capitol-Hill Know-Nothing Council this evening.

Souls expected here to-morrow.

I learn that the United States Ship St. Mary has been ordered to the port of Realajo, Nicaragua, to intercept the expedition from San Francisco under Walker.

### The Prohibitory Law in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Returns just received from twenty-three central and southern Counties show over 10,000 majority against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The State now stands 4,340 against the law.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

The returns are extremely perplexing in character. The sixty Counties heard from now foot up a majority of only thirty votes for Prohibition. Strong apprehensions are felt that the law is defeated.

### From the N. Y. Times.

The Baby Show.

The Show was visited on Tuesday (the first day) by 11,867; on Wednesday by 17,940; on Thursday by 14,388, and on Friday (the last day) by 16,745. And on Saturday, though the show had virtually closed, none but the prize babies being on exhibition, 8,656 visitors were present at the Museum. The aggregate receipts of the five days named, it will be thus seen, amount to \$18,384. Really this is a success. The prize babies are to be seen at the Museum throughout the present week, though the "Show" is over.

HENRY McNEALLY, of Felicity, died suddenly on Saturday last. The treatment of his disease by his physician has given rise to considerable comment and excitement in that vicinity, and we suppose will be likely to undergo judicial investigation. As we understand the case of a woman produced by tatter emetic he was also injected with a large quantity of cold water, which in two hours caused his death. Clermont Co. Courier.

JOSEPH HISS REMANDED TO JAIL.—In the Supreme Court, (last Wednesday) Chief Justice Shaw delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Joseph Hiss, arrest for debt. The decision was that he be released from arrest for debt. The decision was, that the House had an inherent right to expel Hiss, and having exercised that power, he could claim no privilege of exemption from arrest. He was therefore remanded to the custody of the jailor.

A HINT TO WRITERS.—It is a rule in gunnery, we believe, that the force of the discharges is not proportioned to the amount of powder used, but to the amount which can be thoroughly ignited; the remainder is not only a waste, but an impediment; and, in writing, it is not the multitude of words, but the just number best fitted to be vivified by the ideas, which gives energy to expression. It is also a rule, that it is unnecessary to load a cannon to shoot a humming-bird, and in speech, often more depends on precision, than force of language.

Some poets, whom we know, overlook these rules. The walk must ring and be decked with noise and smoke, that men may think that a great battle is raging, and yet the upshot of the whole is the mangled body of a rabbit or a woodchuck.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO ACT WITH THE ALLIES.

Vienna Conference Formally Closed.

BEY OF TUNIS DEAD.

HORACE GREELEY ARRESTED AT PARIS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

New York, June 20.

The Asia arrived with London dates to the 5th. The Asia arrived out on the second instant.

From dispatches received at Kertsch, May 1st, it appears that a squadron from the sea of Azoff had appeared before

They destroyed all depots and vessels, laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man wounded. Since entering the sea of Azoff, four steamers, and 240 vessels employed in carrying supplies to the Russian army on the Crimea have been destroyed by the allies. The conference at Vienna has formally closed, after a late sitting held on the fourth of June.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs from the Crimea June 1st. We have sprung two mines in front of the flag-staff bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In a ravine of Careening bay in advance of our works our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each forty centimetres thick placed at equal distances, and buried just beneath the soil, each case containing one-fifth of a kilogramme of powder and covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These had been taken up by our engineers.

Gen. Grossenheim has also arrived at Perekop with the 8th cavalry division, consisting of four regiments, each 900 strong. These give Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st, state that the successes of the allies had made a deep impression there.

A letter received from the French camp at Sebastopol, dated May 22d, states that the allies are on the eve of great events—that everything is repaired at last—that arrangements had been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pasha, Brown, Dells, Mermora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons were present.

All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., after Whitsuntide and Derby recess in the House of Lords.

Mr. M. Gibson, in considering Turkish territory, now intact and safe, condemned persistence in the war, which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in a vain desire for military glory.

Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptation which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreant peace, and contended that the safety, as well as the glory of the British Empire would be periled by any signs of cowardice, or the surrender of the high principles which constitute the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of English national grandeur.

A telegraph dispatch from Caghari announces the death of Bey of Tunis on the night of the 1st of June. His successor and cousin Sidt Delamelle Bey, had ascended the throne without obstacle.

A dispatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated June 8th, announcing that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried Malakoff and the white Tower. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss of both Russians and French was very great, but no figures are given. The event caused great buoyancy of public feeling and a slight rise in Consols.

The Conference of Vienna having formally closed at the instigation of the western powers, negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices. Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria, however, still professes herself the ally of France and England, subject to article one of the treaty of December 2d.

The Vienna papers advise, that although the conferences are closed, the plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Meantime the military committee of France and Great Britain have left Vienna.

Government telegraphs of affairs before Sebastopol show great gallantry of the French.

The Russian plan was to unite all the ambuscades by a line of gabels, connected by a continuous, covered way, south of the Allies' advance on Tchernaya. The allied force consisted of 20,000 men. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain the position.

The telegraphic accounts indicate that the Allies are yet on their own side of the river.

The Allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertsch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder stores.

The number of vessels burned by the Allies were 240.

In Parliament, Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass nem con, namely: that the House having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna had not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it its duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution until she shall, in conjunction with the Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Letters by the St. Louis mention that Horace Greely was arrested and detained in prison two days in Paris on the complaint of a sculptor who sent a work of art to the New York Crystal Palace. The tribunal dismissed the case.

## SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

BY RALPH LEEKE AND WALTER C. BOOD.

IRONTON, JUNE 20, 1855.

"On the page that is immortal, We the TRUTHFUL shall mark our track!"

"A Land of Democracy, an eternal home for the people, a Land of Aristocracy, the foundation of monarchies and despots." (YONK AMERICA.)

"The land shall not be sold forever!" (BELL.)

"The mass of mankind have not been born with wisdom on their brows, nor with a favored few hooded and spurred, to ride them legitimately, 'by the grace of God!'" (JACKSON.)

"There is no foundation in Nature, or in natural laws, why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of lands." (BLACKSTONE.)

"The Earth is the habitation—the natural inheritance—of all mankind, of race present and to come; a habitation belonging to no man in particular, but to every man; and one in which all have an equal right to dwell." (JOHN GAY.)

"To worship God, the Father of all men—to hope for a life in Heaven, the reward of good accomplished on Earth: To love our fellow men, and do for them all that we desire for ourselves. To respect all forms by which men are pleased to worship God: To combat error, not with violence, nor with fire, but with truth: To love our country; and to devote ourselves to its welfare, even to the sacrifice of our lives: To cherish the rights of the oppressed, and to instruct the ignorant; to clothe the naked; to furnish work for the strong and always, and everywhere, to proclaim the equality of all, the equality of all, and the brotherhood of all." (YONK AMERICA.)

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM MEDILL,

OF FAIRFIELD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JAMES MYERS,

OF LUCAS.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM KENNON, OF BELMONT,

R. B. WARREN, OF FRANKLIN.

FOR ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WM. D. MORGAN, OF COLUMBIANA.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

JOHN G. BRESLIN, OF SENECA.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM TREVITT, OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,

G. W. MCCOY, OF TEFFERSON.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JAMES D. STEEDMAN, OF LUCAS.

### Hindoo National Council.

This convocation which had been in session at Philadelphia, for several days, exploded on the 15th of June; and the elements thereof did melt with fervent heat. Henceforth all idea of nationalizing the Order must be abandoned; and of course a simon-pure Hindoo candidate for the Presidency is out of the question.

We gave some sketches of this delectable body, extracted from our eastern exchanges, last week. This week, we continue the record. We wish that it were complete, so that our readers could file it away for future reference. Unless all signs fail, the members of the National Council will be as completely ignored, a few years hence, as the sixteen who sat in the Hartford Convention.

The rock on which Hindooism split was the Slavery question. The Northern delegates demanded the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and freedom to Kansas. The South, supported by New York and Minnesota, insisted on a Pro-Slavery platform. The debates were highly exciting, and frequently bitter. The North was resolute. True, there were doughfaces in their ranks, and could the veil of secrecy have completely screened them, the South might have had less trouble. But "a chiel was amang them takin' notes, and faith! he printed them." Their proceedings were published to the world as fast as they transpired, by the indefatigable Reporter for the Tribune. All their folly and wickedness were thus exhibited to the test of public opinion; and that test was a most salutary corrective. It deterred men from betraying constituencies of freemen who would infallibly have done so, were not the "unseen eye" fixed upon them.

The Pro-Slavery resolutions were adopted by a vote of 80 to 50. Next morning, the Northern delegates met in a body; drew up an address to their constituents, and withdrew. The blow was fatal. In one night, the National Council, like Jonah's gourd, withered away. The last thing it did was to abolish the test excluding Roman Catholics. It was also determined to lift up the curtains, and remove the obligation of secrecy.

This is a big stride in the decline and fall of the Order. Henceforth the doom of Hindooism is sealed. Before the next Presidential election it will be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can not reach it. And into its unhonored grave the carcass of many a political Bygones, who applauded when Hindooism walked in silver slippers, will be thrown.

### Hindoo-Whig—Facing both ways.

Fusion Meeting.

In accordance with a notice previously given, a squad of politicians, identified with the late Whig party, met in the Court-House, in Ironton, on the night of Tuesday, June 19. We record their doings for future reference.

Mr. AMLIN was chosen President; R. B. HAMILTON, and ALANSON HOLLENBACH, Vice Presidents; and THOS. PROCTOR, Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to elect delegates to the so-called "Republican Convention," to be held at Columbus on the 13th July next. The day fixed is the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787; and was designated by the managers at Columbus because they hope thereby to delude simple-hearted democrats into their schemes. JOHN CAMPBELL, HORATIO N. GILLET, S. W. DENNEY, and COL. ELIAS NIXON were chosen delegates to the said conference aforesaid.

Colonel Nixon did not wish to go. We are not surprised at this. The Colonel is a staunch, old-fashioned Whig—a real Conservative—and has no sympathy for Hindoos or Hindooism. But the meeting was "hard up" for respectable men, and it couldn't excuse him.

THOMAS C. TAGO, Dr. CAMILLUS HALL, CURTIS SCOVILLE, and J. M. MERRILL, were appointed alternates. Objection was made by W. W. JOHNSON, Esq., to the nomination of Doctor Hall, because he was a democrat. The Doctor was defeated. Seeing that this butchery was forcing open the eyes of the people as to what they really were, a reconsideration was had, and the nomination of Doctor HALL was confirmed. But the cloven foot did stick out, though!

—We hazard nothing in saying that neither Doctor HALL nor Mr. TAGO will authorize this profane use of their names. HALL is a democrat, body, soul, and spirit; and the men who fancy that he is as shallow as themselves will be rebuked if persisted in.

W. W. JOHNSON, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that Hon. W. V. PECK was the choice of the People of Lawrence county for Judge of the Supreme Court. Adopted.

GEORGE W. WILLARD, Esq., a prominent Hindoo, and Cashier of the "Iron Bank," submitted a resolution:—That S. P. CHASE was not the first choice of this meeting for Governor. It was adopted nem deus, of course. We are glad that such an expression was taken; because it unmistakably shows the true intent of this "Republican" faction. The jugglers who control it profess to ignore all former party issues, and to base their action on anti-slavery doctrines. Yet when the most distinguished anti-slavery man in the West—a gentleman whose fame is co-extensive with the continent for the wisdom and might he has shown in the anti-slavery cause—is suggested as a candidate for Governor, these Hindoo Strangers resolve that he is not their first choice. Thanks for that unguarded resolution, Mr. WILLARD. It reminds me of Rochefoucault's maxim: "Disguise is a wretched garment. Were we to take half as much pains to be what we ought to be, as we do to disguise what we really are, we might appear like ourselves without being at the trouble of any disguise at all."

The truth is, Mr. Willard and those who acted with him do not now and never did care a button about the anti-slavery cause. Their ideas of political justice have not progressed so far. Were Mr. CHASE a Howard or a Wilberforce, their dislike would be only intensified. Mr. CHASE, like the illustrious names mentioned, is a democrat; and opposed to a factitious aristocracy. Such a man, though bright as the Son of the Morning, would be dragged down by George W. Willard and his associates.

Democrats can see from this what they may expect from the "Republican" faction. It is the most treacherous organization ever formed. Every man who has an atom of genuine democracy in him, it assassinates. The movement is a flimsy attempt to retrieve the fortunes of a party so blasted by popular execration that, like a jail-bird, it is obliged to change its name in order to carry out its "deeds of darkness."

### More About the Strike.

Last week we published the statement of Messrs. PETERS, JAMES & Co., in reply to the notice of the transaction we had made the week previous.

This week we give the statement of the boilers at the Star Mill works, over their own signatures.

It will be seen that the parties do not agree in a statement of the case.

But be the facts as they may, the stoppage of the iron works in the place, is a loss to all parties concerned.

We regret that the strike was made, because if the working men had a contract with the mills to be governed by Cincinnati prices, they could have enjoyed its advantages without resorting to a suspension of work. The stoppage of work, has in law, put an end to any such contract. We believe the men who have made the strike are acting in good faith, and that they feel aggrieved.

We understand that some of the owners of the mills say that the men who are on this strike, can have no more employment in this place; that they will employ other workmen at higher rates, &c.

We very much doubt whether the iron works in this place will ever find a more skillful class of workmen, or men of more sobriety and propriety of behavior than those very men who have been at work here. Many of them have purchased property here with the view of making this their permanent residence.

But now, because they asked for higher wages than they had been receiving, and claimed the advance on a contract, as they supposed, is it therefore right that these men should be proscribed; and compelled to sacrifice the property they have here? Will some of the proprietors, who profess to have an interest in the welfare and prosperity of Ironton, take this matter into consideration? They cannot proscribe any one of these men with impunity. Every act of oppression or wrong, will sooner or later

react with ten-fold force upon its author. For the working men we feel in duty bound to say, that since they stopped work, they cannot claim, in law, the benefit of the contract, which they insist was made in good faith on their part.

We are of the opinion, that if all the employers and employed would meet together, and candidly talk over the points in controversy, they could come to honorable terms, and again start the mills. The working men must remember that wages are as much subject to the law of supply and demand as flour, or any other commodity in market.

If the mills undertake to proscribe men because they strike for higher wages, they will hit nearly every iron-worker in the country, and they may promise themselves an abundance of trouble in the future. But we hope that all will act the part of discreet men.

We were yesterday shown a letter written by a Covington Rolling Mill Company, to the Ironton Rolling Mill Company, in which six men were named out as strikers. It was undoubtedly intended as a hint not to employ those men.

If employers meet together and consult how they may reduce and keep down wages, may not the employed, with equal propriety, consult together and so act as to advance their wages.

### Masonic Celebration.

Last Saturday, the anniversary of St. John's Day was celebrated by the Free Masons of the Lodge in this place, and the fraternity in this entire region of country. They turned out in large numbers from Portsmouth, Greenup, Cabell county, Va., and from various other places.

The Steamer Scioto brought up the members of the Portsmouth, Wheelersburg, and Greenup Lodges; accompanied by the Portsmouth Brass Band. The Knights Templars, from Portsmouth, turned out in full uniform. They are a remnant of an institution of the middle ages. Preparations were made to hold the celebration in the Grove, but the excessive rain prevented.

About 11 o'clock, the order, with a large number of spectators, repaired to the Spencer Chapel, and listened to an able and well-timed Address on Masonry by Mr. LYMAN, a lawyer of Dayton. The Masons, with such of their families as could make their way through the rain, then proceeded to their new Hall, and enjoyed an excellent dinner prepared by the Messrs. Cole.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the new Hall, 79 feet by 44, was dedicated by Mr. DONN, Grand Master of the State. The ceremonies were most imposing.

At the evening Banquet, all the beauty and fashion of the place was shown off to the best advantage, and every body seemed to go away in cheerful spirits.

### Emancipation of Twenty-two Slaves.

Dr. P. C. HOLT, of Union county, Ky., about 150 miles below Louisville, has emancipated all his slaves, twenty-two in number. Last week he brought eleven of them to this place. Employment has been furnished them at Olive Furnace, by Mr. PETERS. The remaining ones are expected here soon. Of those that came, there are five married men, whose wives and children are slaves held by different masters. Dr. HOLT, we are informed, offered a full price for the purchase of those wretched persons, to enable them to go with their husbands and fathers to a land of freedom, but their humane masters refused to sell them, for even a full equivalent. In the preparation for the exodus, one case of peculiar cruelty occurred: some days before they left, the wife of one of the men that came, was purposely sent off some forty miles, to prevent her husband from taking a last farewell, and when he inquired for her, he was informed that she would soon be sold to go South. The other four took leave of their wives and children, with the expectation never to see them again. Dr. HOLT has voluntarily relinquished his title to more than \$15,000 worth of available property, in Kentucky. Not only that, but he is now devoting his time and money to their wants. How many men are there in Ohio or elsewhere, that would make such a sacrifice to the cause of humanity? Dr. HOLT is the maternal uncle of Rev. Mr. GIVEN of this place, who about eight years since, made a sacrifice similar to this of his uncle. Mr. G. liberated the slaves he had inherited, and which were, almost his sole inheritance.

If all the ministers and church members in the South would do as these men have done, the shackles would soon fall from every slave, and the oppressed would go free.

The Court of Common Pleas is still in session, and will be likely to continue through the week. A large amount of business has already been disposed of by the Court, without the aid of a jury. Judge PECK generally gives good satisfaction to both parties, and the Attorneys. We are decidedly in favor of keeping him on the bench so long as he is willing to serve.

The case of Leets vs. Kelley is now on trial and will probably be argued this afternoon, by Cushing and Moore for Plaintiff, and by Jordan and Johnson for Defendant.

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### To Town Subscribers.

In consequence of the absence of our Carrier, the paper will be carried to-day by another, and several subscribers may be missed. We hope all such will call at once, and get their papers at our office.

The agent for Gaston & Johnson's maps wishes to give notice that those maps which were engaged in Ironton, will be ready for delivery shortly after the 4th of July, and as he intends to furnish splendid maps he wants splendid money. Please have the "Rhino" convenient, that a second call may not be necessary, as he has engagements to meet elsewhere.

FRANK SHERITT, at the West Ironton Store, is receiving large supplies of fresh Dry Goods and Groceries, as may be seen by his advertisement. Call and see his stock.

The pressure of business in Court is such that we have no time to attend to the Register of last week, if indeed it merits any notice. "You lie, you lie—lie—lie—lie!" is the sum of all Timon's rhetoric.